विवरण

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग की प्रबोधन प्रणाली पर 31 मार्च, 1992 की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात में केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं की सूची :

क्र० सं०	परियोजना
1.	काकरापार परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना (एन०पी०सी०)
2.	स्पेन्डेक्स यार्न परियोजना, भड़ौच (पी०सी०एल०)
3.	पोलिएस्टर विस्तार परियोजना, भड़ौच (पी०सी०एल०)
4.	अतिरिक्त गैस परिष्करण सुविधा, बड़ौदा (आई०ओ०सी०)
5.	गैस स्वीटनिंग संयंत्र--2, हजीरा (ओ०एन०जी०सी०)
6.	कवास गैस विद्युत परियोजना (एन० टी०पी०सी०)
7.	काकरापार संचरण लाइन (एन०टी०पी०सी०) 7
8.	ब्राडगेज लाइन नादियाड़—मोदासा और कापाड़वंज—मोदासा लाईन नई रेलवे।
9.	विद्युत लोकोमोटिव पुनर्वास सुविधा, दाहोद
10.	कांडला पत्तन—7वीं सामान्य कार्गो बर्थ का निर्माण
11	अहमदाबाद—बड़ोदरा एक्सप्रेस वे
12.	वासना ऐक्सचेंज—भवन का विस्तार तथा अहमदाबाद में 10—के लाइन (ई—10 बी एक्सचेंज) की स्थापना
13	वस्त्र बाजार, सूरत में 10—के एक्सचेंज की स्थापना
14.	महिधारपुर—सूरत में 10—के एक्सचेंज की स्थापना।
15.	गान्धार फील्ड डेवलपमेंट फेज--1 (ओ०एन०जी०सी०)

टिप्पणी :—इस सूची में राज्य से गुजरने वाली संचरण लाइनों तेल/गैस पाइप लाइनों, रेलवे लाइनों आदि जैसी अंतर्राज्यीय परियोजनाएं सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

Allocation for agriculture sector

1840. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the plan allocation for agriculture and its percentage to the total plan allocation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): The plan outlay for Agriculture and Allied activities and its percentage to the total plan outlay for the last three years i.e. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	Annual Plans		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Agriculture and Allied activities	3054.82	3802.52	4474.10
Total outlay	57597.52	64716.80	72316.75
Agriculture and Allied activities to total outlay (%)	5.30	5.88	6.18

Paucity in the availability of accurate statistical data

1841. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether for formulating plans and policies and for preparation of national accounts, collection, processing and analysis of socio-economic data are needed and in a vast and populous country, with

inadequate infractructure, it is very difficult to obtain accurate data, from root level;

(b) if so, what steps are taken by the Government to collect as much as possible accurate figures or to improve data collection at the root-level (agriculture-village level, income-expenditure pattern, family level, Industrial product-industrial units level etc.) to reflect and represent truth; and

(c) what mechanism do Government have, to verify the figures collected through the sample surveys at the base level or root level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c) Collection, processing and analysis of socio-economic data are needed for formulating plans and policies and for preparation of national accounts. Although there are difficulties in a vast and populous country in obtaining accurate data from root level, considerable advance has been made in the collection of data on various aspects of the economy through censuses and surveys. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carries out rounds of socio-economi csurveys and undertakes the field work for the Annual Survey of Industries. A satellite based computer and computer communication network called NICNET has been set up upto the district level. It enables flow of data from District Administrations to the State Governments and between State Governments and the Central Government.

Steps taken by the Government for improvement in the collection of statistics include (i) enlargement of scope of the national sample survey programme to cover besides household, the non-household sector, (ii) preparation of the frame through periodical Economic Censuses, for the follow-up surveys of the unorganised sectors relating to manufacturing, trade, transport, storage, community and personal services and (iii) refinement of the concepts and sampled design for the Annual Survey of Industries. Apart from intensive training to field functionaries, there are control procedures such as concurrent inspection and scrutiny of operational aspects, for ensuring the quality of the data collected by the NSSO.

Concept of poverty line in terms of consumption units

1842. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest concept of 'poverty-line' in terms of consumption-units;

(b) whether availability of shelter with proper sanitation facilities is considered and essential facility to bring a family or individual above the poverty line;

(c) what was the percentage of rural and urban population living below poverty line according to the 1991 census/survey, State-wise; and

(d) the corresponding targets contemplated to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The concept of poverty line used for assessing people below poverty line is based on the recommendation of a Task Force on 'Minimum Needs & Effective Consumption Demand' which submitted its report in 1979. According to this report, the poverty line is defined as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calories requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

(b) The poverty line defined as above covers expenditure on food as well as non-food items in the reference year (mark